Voi. XXX.....No. 9,281.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE BELEAGUERED CAPITAL, PRIVATIONS OF THE BESIEGED-THE SUPPLY OF COAL EXHAUSTED-WOOD ALMOST GONE-CHILDREN DYING FOR WANT OF MILK-NEARLY 400 DEATHS PER DAT-THE GOV-ERNMENT DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF

PURTHER RESISTANCE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, in Paris, sends, by bailoon mail, letters and newspapers to Dec. Si, from which the following facts are

Coal cannot be bought in Paris, as it has nearly all been used in the casting of cannon, and in operating the different railways and mills. Wood, too, is nearly gone, and Government employés are now cutting down the trees in the Bois de Boulogne and the

Children are dying for want of milk, and the total deaths during each of the last two weeks has been about 2,700. Bread is still plentiful, and is not yet rationed; it is expected to last until about the end

The Prussians continue their field operations notwithstanding the cold weather. The French find it impossible to erect new field-works at present, se the ground is frozen to the depth of 20 inches, and Government announces that field operations bave been suspended momentarily. As many as 600 cases of frost-bite have occurred in a single

Gen. Trochu sava that Fort Avron was evacuated voluntarily, to escape the Prussian shells, their gans being of longer range than those of the French. The slight loss is explained by the fact that the garrison was protected by casemntes.

The Paris newspapers joyfully report continued victories by Gen. Chauny over Prince Frederick Charles, the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry, and increasing general enthusiasm in the French

The Electeur admits that discussions have occurred between the members of the Paris Government whether to prolong the resistance. The Electeur Libre says the artillerymen of the National Guard have been distributed among the threatened ports of Romainville, Noisy, and Rosny. On the 26th ult. the Patrie was suspended for three days on the charge of giving information to the enemy.

The Electeur Libre of the 31st of December demands more energetic measures against the incessant attacks of the Prussians, and quotes the Press as saying that the authorities show sluggishness and hesitation. The Francais also complains that the inhabitants of Reinl and Nanterre bave been ordered to take refuge in Paris from the Prussian shells, as an attack on Fort Valèrien is expected to begin imme-

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

THE PRUSSIANS RETIRING-SEVERAL SUCCESSES CLAIMED BY THE FRENCH-THREE HUNDRED PRUISIANS DEOWNED IN THE LOIRE. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The reports that the German Army of the Loire has retired on Gien are apparently confirmed.

Reports from Bordeaux state that a portion of Gen. Chruny's army is now strongly posted near Vendome. It is claimed that the engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French. Neur Lachatre, 1,200 prisoners have been taken by the French.

A Prussian column recently lost 300 men by drown ing in an attempt to cross the Loire on the ice.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

MING WILLIAM'S NEW-YEAR'S SPEECH-IMPOR-TANT TASKS YET TO BE PERFORMED BY THE ARMY - CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN VON

King William gave a reception, yesterday in the Palace of Versailles, to the officers of the German army is honor of the opening of the new year. The occasion was signalized by the delivery by the King

of a brief address in which he said : "The great events which must have preceded our celebration of such a day in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of the soldiers. Our goal is however still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall achieve a lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves the centinuation of the duties which have brought you

A Bordeaux dispatch states that Gen. Von Moltke, after the battle at Port Neyelles, betwenn the armics of Gens. Faidherbe and Manteuffel, sent a message to Gen. Trochu that the French Army of the North had been annihilated. Gen. Trochu paid

no attention to the statement. The London Telegraph announces on authority that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet, relative to the seizure and sinking of English colliers in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The steamer Robert N. Lowe, which arrived here Priday evening short of coals and provisions, will leave to-day to continue the watch for favorable weather to grapple the broken cables.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. SPAIN.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. PRIM LARGELY ATTENDED. Loxpos, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

Multitudes of people attended the funeral of

HOLLAND.

NAMES OF THE NEW CABINET OFFICERS. THE HAGUE, Tuesday, J. n. 8, 1871. The new Cabinet has been formed as follows: Thorrecte, Minister of the Interior. Guericke, Minister of Poreign Affairs. JOLLES, Minister of Justice. Vannossa, Minister of the Colonies. Blumse, Minister of Finance. Books, Minister of War. Buoks, Minister of the Mariae.

wall, having another cargo of arms on board. A large number of rilles, some field-pieces, with fall equipments. and a quantity of munitions, fixed ammunition, shell, &c., have been sent to Aspinwall and other points, and the Hornet is expected to effect the landing of these in Cuba for the use of the insurgents.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPLE DISPATCHES.The appointment of the Marquis of Hart-ogton as Secretary for Ireland is said to be popular in at country, the Marquis Leing a friend of mixed educa-

....Sir John Pakington, in a speech delivered in Somersetahre, England, on Monday, intimated that the Tory programme for the approaching session of Parliament Includes the support of targe additional appropriations for both army and navy.

....The cable between Malta and Alexandria, which cost the English Government over \$2,000,000, has just been sold to the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company, tegether with all the store on hand, for \$126,000. The submarine cable between Malta and Tripoli has cassed to wish.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSMEN RETURNING-PROSPECTS OF THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH—GEN. PLEASON-TON INSTALLED IN OFFICE-CONSOLIDATING THE REVENUE DISTRICTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1811. Congressmen are rapidly returning to the city from their holiday visits home, although it does not appear that a quorum of either House has yet arrived. Enough, ver, will probably arrive in the morning trains to enable both Houses to resume their sessions at 12 o'clock. The returned members are carnestly consulting with each other on the future business of the session, and tha in the minds of all. None doubt the passage of the Sen ate resolutions by the House, but it is generally regarded as uncertain, if not improbable, that there remains sufficient time for the proposed Commission to visit San Do-mingo and devote the proper investigation to the subject to secure an intelligent report on all the matters con cerning which Congressmen are most anxious to be in-formed. Allowing that the Commission makes the trip in a month or six weeks from the time of starting, it is feared, even by the friends of the measure, that the delay in printing, considering, and debating the Commissions' report, and the tedious discussion likely to arise in both Houses on the annexation proposition, whatever may be the recommendation of the report, will consume so much time that the close of the session will errive and defeat any action whatever. In regard to the ther business of the session, members say that it is in very good condition and further advanced than usual at this time. It is the determination of both Houses to do as little business as possible, to take action only on questions which are of general public importance, and to avoid all legislation for the benefit of particular classes, orperations, or individuals.

It is reported here that Representative Orth of Indians is to be one of the San Domingo Commissioners, in the event of the passage by the House of the Senate resolutions. Judge Orth is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the portion of the President's Message relating to San Domingo was referred to Mr. Orth by his

Encouraging reports have been received at the Bureau of Education relative to the efforts making in the States of Virginia and Mississippi to put the common achoole required under their Constitutions, on a firm basis. State Superintendent W. H. Ruffner for Virginia writes recentthat there were then 100 common schools in that State. On the 1st instant this number was increased to 150. Not one cent of school tax will be received by the State Treasury until the lat of March, and it cannot of course be distributed until some time thereafter. The public school system is, however, making steady progres and gaining in public favor also. State Superintendent H. R. Pease of Mississippi writes quite hopefully that by the 15th Instant they will be able to open over 2,000 district schools in that State. A defective code, the open hostility of an influential class, (which abates but slowly, if at all), and the spathy of a still more numerous one, make the pracrical development of the school system a work of slow

miles long, and in many of the other States the same difficulty exists. There is an immense pressure upon the Bureau by officers and their friends in Congress to be retained, each officer believing he should be continued in service, and that his neighbor should be discharged. Under these circumstances, and the large amount of labor involved in making the investigations, it is not probable the consolidation will begin before the 1st of february, if so soon. There are now 241 Collection Districts in the United States, and therefore 482 Collectors and Assessors. The officers of the Bureau believe that by the proposed consolidation one-half of the officers will

The officers of the Treasury Department have been engaged during the past week in paying such bonds as have been prescuted of the U. S. Se of 1860-'61. This loan natured on the 1st inst. It is found that most of it is owned by London bankers. This loan, of which only \$7,020,000 was issued, was designed to redeem outstanding Treasury notes, and replace those in the Treasury reocived for customs dues, &c. The amount authorized was \$20,000,000 at five per cent interest, issued in registered bonds of \$1,000 and \$5,000, and in coupon bonds of \$1,000 denominations.

It is probable the name of Willis Drummond of Iowa will be sent to the Senate to-morrow for Commissioner of the General Land Office in the place of Wilson, to be removed. Some of the Western Senators are likely to oppose the confirmation, on the ground that Mr. Wilson ought not to be removed.

The Secretary of State has sent to the Treasury De

partment a dispatch received from our Consul at Malaga relating to the Spanish customs regulations, which are to be enforced from the 1st inst. They require the master of a vessel on entering Spanish waters to have a manifest ready to exhibit to the customs officer first coming on

of a vessel on entering Spanish waters to have a manness ready to exhibit to the customs officer first coming on board, the manifest to contain the name of the vessel, nationality, number and names of the passengers, character of goods, where from, to whom consigned, etc., by whom shipped, etc. Fines are to be imposed for noncompliance with these requirements. The Consulsays that after most attentively examining the rules and regulations, he is satisfied they do not affect the commerce of the United States; but this view is not concarred in by the Treasury Department.

The Vax Department has just issued Rolls of Honor, No. 25, containing the records of the graves of 25,705 United States interred in national cometeries at Frederickburg, Va., Hampton, Vn., Mobile, Ala., Barrances, Fla., Alexandria, La., and Fort Glisson, Indian Territory. The publication is for the information of their surviving commades and friends. The total number interred in the Fredericksburg National Cemetery is 15,055, of which there are known 2,462, and unknown 12,661. The bodies were collected from the battle-fields of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg. The total expense of construction and interments is reported at 189,600.

A telegram received to day at the Internal Revenue Office amounce teat \$17,000 of the amount stolon by exception of the construction and internal Revenue Office amounce teat \$17,000 of the amount stolon by exception of the construction and custody, has been recovered.

vinne Ream's statue of Lincoln, ordered by Constant at a case of \$10,000, arrived at the Capital to-day. It was shipped about a month ago from Haly. Some portions of the heavy box which iscased it have been removed, but the statue will not be exposed until it is unvalled by the Secretary of the Interior and a Committee of Con-

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 3.—The great railroad war bere may yet end in violent measures. The Leavenworth, Atchison, and North-Western Railroad CUBA.

CU Company some time since agreed to make this city the

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871.

ALBANY.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS-THE CASE OF MR TWOMBLY-THE ARCADE RAILROAD-THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ALBANY, Jan. S .- Of course an attempt will be made to terture the action of the Republican caucus, hat evening, into an expression of disapproval of the Administration of Gen. Grant, but that action signifies nothing of the kind. It would be perfectly absurd to say that Senator Fenton has no friends in the Assembly except those who are opposed to the Administration at Washington, and that absurdity is implied in attributing the compliment to Mr. Husted to such motives as are above mentioned. There is, however, a suspicion that the influence of Tammany Hall was thrown against Mr. The Democratic leaders are naturally disposed to foment dissensions, and are very willing that Republicans should believe their most faithful representatives untrustworthy. Hence the talk which has been telegraphed to various newspapers in New-York, about an anti-Administration feeling and a Fenton-Conkling bitterness. No such feelings are prevalent. See in the city had nothing to do with the caucus. It is difficult to understand what reason the Senator could have for interfering in so trivial a matter. It is very probable that, if the Republicans had been able to elect their candidate, neither Mr. Husted nor Mr. Selkreg would have been their choice, but Mr. Littlejohn.

When the name of Mr. Carey was called this morning in taking the vote for Speaker, Mr. Gleason (Rep.) of St. Lawrence endeavored to introduce a protest against the right of that gentleman to cast a vote in the organization of the Assembly. The protest was objected to as out of order, and was not received. It consisted of a simple statement addressed to the Assembly, and signed by Heratie N. Twombly, setting forth that the number of votes cast for Mr. Twombly as member of the Assembly from the VIIth District of New-York County was 2,222, against 3.904 for John Carey, and 70 blank and sonttering; and pretesting against the right of Mr. Carey to represent the district. Mr. Twombly, it will be remembered, was the only Republican elected to the Legislafrom the City of New-York. Subsequently, after the reading of the Governor's Message, Mr. Gleason introduced a resolution instructing the Speaker to appoint a special committee of five to investigate and reof 62 to 38, refused to take the matter into consideration, and the resolution will go to the Committee on Privileges and Claims, when that committee shall be formed. It is to be regretted that the Republican minority have not taken steps to keep this outrageous theft of Mr. Twembly's seat prominently before the people, for it is no or dinary piece of rascality. With Mr. Twombly where he undoubtedly belongs, there would be a tie in the As-

Speaker Hitchman's address was entirely politicalsort of reflection of the Governor's views on national affairs. The law by which the Ring were prevented from polling 20,000 fraudulent votes in New-York City was denounced as an outrage, and the clap-trap of the newspapers and of the stamp was poured forth to unitstening cars. The entire proceedings to-day have been unusually todious. The real business of the session will not begin until next week. The two houses will adjourn over from Wednesday evening to Tuesday noon, in order that the dominant party may enjoy the magnificence of the Amerions Club's angust ball.

An Areade Railroad bill will be pushed this Winter,

and Messrs. Smith and Gardiner, its promoters, are already in the city. It is thought that the measure can be so shaped as to avoid the objections of the Governor. The Governor's Message is looked upon as a very feeble document by the leading politicians here. The reading of it apparently produced no effect whatever on the members of the Assembly, there being no signs of approval or disapproval. The views of the Governor on the currency are the same as those expressed last year, and, indeed, he conveyed nothing which has not been repeated a hundred times before in very much the same

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE ... ALBANY, Jap. 3, 1871.

At 11 o'clock the Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant-Governor, who addressed the Senators

Chief-Justice Cartter this morning, and entered upon his official duties. The heads of the Divisions of the Internal Revenue Office and several chiefs of the Bureau of the Treasury called and paid their respects to the new Commissioner. Several Members of Congress, including Senators Cameron, Wilson, and Tipton, also called. The Internal Revenue Bureau is busily engaged in obtaining information concerning the proposed consolidation of the Revenue Districts throughout the country, but the work is found to be more difficult than was expected. In California, the consolidation of the First and Second Districts involves the making of one district 600 so faithfully represented mourn their bereavement. By
this solomn dispensation we are forcibly reminded that
we, too, are mortal. A few floeting years, and our hopes
of fame, our dread of adverse fortune, and our dreams
of ambition will all be shrouded in the tomb. May we so
live that when that supreme and inevitable hour shalt
come we may each look back upon dary bravely done,
upon temptations to achieve success by questionable
means finely resisted, and, sustained and spothed by an
unfailering trust approach the grave like one "who
wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down
to pleasant dreams."

The roll having been called, a majority of the Senators
answered to their names. The usual committees to in-

answered to their names. The usual committees to in form the Governor and Assembly of the meeting of the

Senate were appointed.

Mr. TWEED moved that if the Assembly concur when the Senate adjourn on Thursday, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday, Jan. II, at 7 p. m. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the better protection of minors; amending the charter of the Williamsburgh and Flatbush Railroad charter of the Williamsburgh and Flatbush Railroad.

charter of the Williamsburgh and Flatbush Railroad Company; to annex the towns of Yonkers, Eastchester, New-Rochelle, Felham, Westchester, West Farms, and Morrisania to Nea-York; to confirm titles of certain per sons to real estate questioned by allenge of former owners.

To repeal the New-York Registry law; amending the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company; annexing the City of New-York to Morrisania; for an elevated railway in New-York; authorizing New-York City to acquire litle and property in Patinam and Westchester Counties for the better supply of water. The Governor's Nessage was then presented by his private secretary and read, when the Sunate adjourned.

At 11 o'clock, the Clerk of the last House, CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG, called the House to order, and the Secretary of State proceeded to administer the oath of office to each momber.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT OUTRAGE CONSUMMATED. The New-York delegation was called, and on reaching the name of Mr. Carey, Mr. GLEASON, on behalf of Mr. Twombly, who contests Mr. Carey's seat, presented a protest against his being sworn in. Mr. FIRLD objected to the protest being presented at this time. The CLERK decided the presentation of the protest out of order, and Mr. Carey was sworn in.

Twombly, who contests and this time. The CLERK decided the presentation of the protest out of order, and Mr. Carey was sworn in.

The House them proceeded to the election of officers. William Hitchman of New-York was named for Speaker by 64 members; James W. Hinsted of Westchester was named for Speaker by 62 members. Mr. Hitchman was declared elected Speaker, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Husted and Plings.

Mr. HITCHMAN, on taking the chair, addressed the members at considerable length, dwelling upon the action of the National Government in the late election. He said:

In the remarks which I made or samming the fipsakership last year, when alluding, as is customer, to current political topics, I took evasion to refer to the thea pending phoents Amendment to the Constitution of the United Fister. I succept the doctrine that any state could recomble to action in the antion of Abertaleus of that instrument any time before they had because the six should decide to withdraw its assent previously given, it seed not be counted as one of these conscious thereto. I distinctively the right of suffrage as the colorade mea, but that, under the theory the right of suffrage as the colorade mea, but that, under the theory that evaluation is the states, and to succeitate at leaves of the central devermment at Washington a despute and tree-position of the construct of sections in the states, and to succeitate at the read of the central devermment at Washington a despute and tree-position be ready to the country.

It will be remembered how generally the view of the legitle of the clinical and dangerous to the thories of the country.

It will be remembered how generally the view of the legitle of the clinical perfect these Congress worded by the artist of sections in the states, and to succeitate at the read of the central devermment at Wester the section by the artist of the clinical perfect the succeived the registrate of the prophesed and perfect the country of the clinical perfect of the prophese of the prophese

the city by arresting voters on their own sneptolon, and by carrying of and imprisoning the inspectors appointed under the laws of the State to receive the votes. That this course would result in violetce and a general disturbance of the public peace was a tid-plated; but even the prospecte of such consequences did not lessen the persistence with which there men sought to accomplish their desperate purposes. In it saying too much to assert that no people deserving the right of suffrage and used to law-recise, would tamely submit to such wholesale deprivation of the right; is into tilkely that the breaking up of the electrion in the City of New-York by armed forces would not only have resulted in disturbances of a fearful nature there, accompanied by extensive destruction of life and property, but would throughout the State have placed the two great purities in an antiquale to each other of bitter personal hatred, which would have endangered the peace of every neighborhood I a condition of things, in fact, approaching to civil war!

For escape from these great perils, we are indebted chiefy to the produce. Enumess, and wise precautions of the Governor, and perhape, in some lagree, is the cry which went up from Wall-si,—a cry for the tabley of property, which was be ield by the Administration, although it was dead to the claims of popular liberty. A Cabinet council was hold at Washington at the lest moment as which it was determined that the pople of New-York about be allowed to vote.

ple of New-York abould be allowed to vote.

I have event long on this topic, because I look on the events of the hast election as bringing up for the consideration of the people of the State a great energency. This cought not to be, and extend to receive a a party question. It must be apparent to every thinking mind that the right of suffray cannot be taken from our people except at the cost of a struggle as force as any ever knewn in the history of any country; and ourselves from the disasters which would accompany the struggle. Old pure issues have become settled or lost their importance; new close are taking their place, which will evertually change the line of party division. The admission of the colored and to citizenship is settled forcest. He concincted by asserting that the public debt must be discharged to the bast delay, upon the most thera! construction to the creditors; spots of "resease reform" as a growing issue; and alloded to a possible political union of those berefolors in opposition.

The House then proceeded to elect a Clerk. Cornellus W. Armstrong was mamed by 65 members; William G. Weed was named by 63 members. Mr. Armstrong was then declared elected Clerk.

J. G. Rhodes of Oneonta was named by 65 members for Sergeant-at-Arms, and W.m. Atkinson of New-York was named by 63 members. The others offices, as selected in the Democratic cancus, were then chosen.

The Governor's Messange was received and read. The Annual Reports of the Controller and Auditor were received, and, with the Messange, ordered to be printed. The Senate's resolution to adjourn over was received and hald over.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill amending the Militia law.

and laid over.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill amending the Militia law.

A PRITTION FROM MR. TWOMBLY.

Mr. GLEASON presented the pelition of Mr. Twombly,
the contestant for the seat occupied by Mr. Carey from
the Seventh New-York District, and moved to appoint a

the Seventh New-York District, and moved to appoint a committee of five on the petition.

Mr. CAMPEELL moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. FIELD stated that, as this motion carried the peti-tion with it, and as he believed in the right of petition, though he was satisfied the seat belonged to Mr. Carcy, see would vote against it.

Mr. JACORS said he would vote "Nay," so as to vote against the motion for a Select Committee when it came it.

The motion lay on the table—was lost by 45 to 31.

Mr. FIELD inquired if the petition world go to the Mr. FIELD inquired if the petition world go.
Committee on Privileges and Elections in case the n
for a select Committee was negatived!
The SPEAKER so ruled, and the motion for a
Committee was lost by 18 to 62. After the member
selected their seats, the Assembly adjourned.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT

TWO PASSENGER-CARS THROWN DOWN AN EM-BANKMENT-SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED, AND OTHERS BURNED TO DEATH.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3 .- An accident occurred at 10 o'clock this morning on the iron bridge over the Non-connah Creek, about 10 miles below this place, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, supposed to have been caused by the breaking of an axle on the front pas-senger car. The forward and the second cars were procipitated over the bridge, and took fire. One car was entirely destroyed by fire, and the other broken to pieces. The rear cars were uninjured, though severely shaken. The locomotive and tender passed safely over the bridge It is supposed that five persons, all negroes, were killed.

A young man named Davis is, perhaps, fatally injured. Several other persons sustained slight injuries.

LATER.—The accident which occurred this morning of

the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was more terrible in its results than at first reported. It seems that as the train was crossing an tron bridge in Noncommh Bottom, five miles south of this place, the axies of a baggare-car broke, and a second-class passenger-car was dashed down an embankment, and, taking fire, was soon burned. Feter Kirby, the conductor of the train, at the time of the accident was standing by the stove in the passenger-car, and as it went over the emhankment, he was burned badly by the stove. He managed, however, to extricate himself, and climbed out of a window, and then worked hurriedly with others to save the poor negroes who filled the car; but the flames apread with such ravidity that nearly all the wounded were burned to death. Another passenger car was dashed through a bridge, and literafly smashed to pieces, though very few of the occupants were seriously injured.

A number of surgeons and others went from this city.

pieces, though very few of the occupants were seriously injured.

A number of surgeons and others went from this city to the scene, and everything done to relieve the sufferers, most of whom were brought here to the hospital. No accurate report can be given of the number of the lost and kidled. Salile Ames, Mary Deahperta, and four colored persons, were fatally injured; a young man named Davis, of Horn Lake, Miss. [white]. Omnibus Agent, was severely injured, and three colored persons were slightly jured. Peter Kinley, Conductor, C. C. Thompson of Chuluhoma, Misas; W. B. Walbin of Horn Lake, Miss, Mr. Sam River, Horn Lake; Wm. White and Chas, Ecols were taken out the burning car by the conductor, and escaped being burned, but their injuries are so actious that little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Attorney-General Akerman has purchased a

....Judge O. A. Cochrane has been appointed Chief ... About 80 of the clergymen and laity of the Evangelical churches of Boston gave a breakfast yesterday morning, as the Rever House, to the Rev. Dr. Cather of England.

the Revere House, to the Rev. Br. Cather of Fagland.

Archbishop Kenrick was formally welcomed home from Rome by the Roman Catholics of St. Louis, jesterday. In explaining his course in reference to the lofalibility degree, the Archbishop and that often in delate he had perhaps seemed opposed to Indilibility, but the arcase from the fact that there were arguments which be could not explain, and his optosellou was due to the misconception of the real character of the principle involved. His motives for submission were simply due to an analysis belief in the authority of the Catholic Charch.

.... The Potomac is again open to navigation.

....The Episcopal Church recently erected in ... The mills in Lewiston, Me., are all running as The Colt Company of Hartford has received an

.The German Fair in Philadelphia closed on

f \$23,000 made by the New-Haven Home Insurance Company is ugula State Treasury in Richmond.

The transactions of the United States Land Of-

.The General Term of the N. Y. Supreme Court

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

At a Roman Catholic meeting in Nashville, Tenn, setterday, the Bislop of Nashville presiding, resolutions were alonged denouseing Victor Emencel, and calling upon the Holy Father to examine the Concol of the Vaticas. An edirects to the Pope was depted declaring that at his call millions will rush to his standard, and preclaiming that a retime would be provided for the Bislop of Nashville that would insure his safety in attending the Council.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The Magnolia (Miss.) Seminary has been

....The steamboat Travis Wright was burned at Christ Church, on Thirteenth-st., St. Louis,

... Alfred Reidinger, a mathematical instrument ... The Waterman Iron Co.'s furnaces, stock house Policeman Hinds shot and severely wounded Jas.
Marray, who was engaged in an afray at Newton, Mass. The officer has
been held to half in \$5,000.

....Mrs. Byron, an actress at the German theater in Albary, was so halfy berned on Monday evening, by her clothes taking fre, that the is not expected to live.

...Mrs. Byron, an actress at the German theater is Albany, was so badly burned on Monday evening, by her clothes taking fire, that the is not expected to fire.

...Joseph W. Reddick has been sentenced to be hanged on Wedsesday, the 18th of Pehraary, at Leavenworth Kansas, for the nurder of John T. Lybens.

...S. G. Early, formerly a receiving clerk in the Western Union Telegraph Office is han Francisco, accidentally shot himself through the leags on Monday. The wound will probably prove fatal.

...Isaac Alexander, a clothing merchant in Buffalo, has been arrested on a charge of aron, in setting his store on fire pusterday. Mr. Alexander is themsel for \$7.500, and the damage by the is about \$1,500. The stock of The Buffalo Courier was slightly damaged.

morities.

On Sunday, Jas. Kennedy killed Jno. Gaffuer in Leavenworth, Kannas, for alleged improprieties on the part of Gaffuer found Kennedy's wife. Both men are frishmen. The morder seem to be entirely unprovaded, the perpetrator of the deed similating, after the set, his perfect confidence in the fidelity of his wife. The murdown is half representable by realths engineer.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature: The favorable action of the Legislature, at its last session, upon many important recommendations made by me, has left very few questions of State policy to which it is necessary to call your

General laws have been passed, through which much special legislation will be avoided. The conspiracy laws have been amended. A new revision of the statutes has seen ordered. The registry laws (except in the City of New-York) have been repealed. Important changes in canal policy have been made. The examination of numerous claims against the State, heretofore requiring a special act in each case, has been been provided for by a single statute. The excise laws have been modified in conformity with the judgment of a majority of the people. A general law for the incorporation of villages has been enacted. The powers of the boards of supervisors of the several counties have been enlarged. Metropolitan, and other district commissions, which had absorbed the frightful powers of local governments, have been abolished. The management of their own affairs has been restored to the people of the great cities. The initiatory steps have been taken to secure a more just and satisfactory assessment of property for taxation. These anticory assessment in a great degree, the time of the Leg-islature at the last session. The disposition then made of them having commanded the popular indersement, the principles involved may be treated as settled. I am justifled, therefore, in the hope that the present legislative session will be much shorter than usual. It will be a relief to the people if the volume of annual legislation be diminished; especially if they see that much of the dim-inution is due to the defeat of the private schemes which

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION. Although the people of this State are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, they feel sensibly the heavy burder of taxation, Federal, State, and local, which rests upon them, and which, as heavy taxes always do, lessens their home comforts and interferes with their efforts to im prove their condition. They watch closely their repre-sentatives, legislative and executive, in the administra tion of public affairs. They expect retrenchment of expenditures wherever it is possible, and have a right to demand that legislation be confided to its legitimate purpose, to wit, the equal protection of all and the premotion of the general good. They know that all the money drawn from the public treasury is taken out of their earnings; that there is in fact no public treasury except in the peckets of the people. Willing to be taxed for the legithrate purposes of government, they are not disposed to be pursimonious in contributing therete but waste, extravagance, and taxation for the benefit of private speculative enterprises, will theur their condem-

are so frequently thrust upon your consideration.

The tendency on the part of both Federal and State Legislatures, for many years past, has been to the making of laws for the benefit of a favored few, protecting and advancing special, at the cost of the general interests. Those who seek such legislative favors are always ready to put forward the specious argument that some outlie benefit is likely to accrue as a compensation for the private gain assured to themselves; but in too many cases the result is simply that new burdens are imposed on the people. This evil is one of great magnitude. Our Government is a government by majorities; but it is a mistake to suppose that the governing power, even when vested in a majority, has the right to impose taxes upon the people at large for purposes of private benefit.

It is time to return, both in Federal and State affairs

to a full appreciation of the principle of justice to all, upon which our Government is founded. Our country has passed through the struggles and trials of a great civil strife, and our people are rapidly forgetting the causes which engendered it, and the griefs and sorrows it produced. While the nations of Europe are convulsed by war, or stand in dread of it, a merciful Providence blesses us with peace. Gratitude to God, as well as our interest, demands that we shall cultivate, all through the land, the spirit of magnanimity, charity, and patriotism; then, if wisdom shall inspire our coun-sels, we may easily throw off the burden which folly and evil passions have put upon us, and enter upon a new career of public and private prosperity.

The rate of State taxation this year is about 7; mills. Nearly one-third of the tax is for the annual payment on our war bounty debt, required by the act creating it. Besides this, one mill was necessary to provide for obligations incurred and claims audited in former years, but for the payment of which the Legislature then omitted to make appropriations. It was not a question of discretion, but a matter of State honor, that these claims, here tofore examined and audited by the proper officers, should be paid at once. They ought to have been paid before. This item will not appear another year. Fiveeighths of a mill are levied to meet payments for work on the new Capitol. The two last mentioned items amount to about one-fourth of the whole State tax.

THE NEW TAMMANY GOLD MINE. The new Capitol was begun under a former Adminis-tration; it is for the people, through their representatives, to say how rapidly the work shall go on. It is nanifest that the cost of this work will very far exceed the original estimates and the limit proposed by law; to this I deem it my duty to call your special attention. The act conferring authority on the Commissioners to erect a new Capitol (Chapter 830 of Laws of 1868) explicitly provided "that they shall not proceed to the construction of the said new Capitol unless they shail be satisfied that the expense thereof shall not exceed, when completed, \$4,000,000." The sum of \$1,600,750 53 independent of \$647,565 16 paid for land) already been expended in the construction of the building, and the foundation only is completed. It is due to the Commissioners to say that before they com-menced the work they had estimates from skilled men which came within the limit of \$4,000,000; they claim, also, that the work above the foundation will be propor nately less expensive. It is, nevertheless, evident very greatly in excess of the first estimate.

It is for you to provide a remedy for this very unsatis factory state of things. If the work is to go on, perhaps the plans might be so modified that a building of much impler and less costly style could be erected on the pres ent foundation, and yet all the accommodation neede by the State Government be afforded. Nor do I see why, with the abundant space occupied, part of the propose Capitol building should not be appropriated to an Execu tive residence; this would be a saving to the State. If, on the other hand, the work is to be stopped or suspended for a time, this can be done with less loss and nconvenience now than at any future period in the progress of construction. A new Capitol is unquestion ably needed; but unless the plans can be so modified now promises to be, and not much in excess of the original limit, I recommend that the work be suspended, at least until our war bounty debt, which requires about \$3,000,000 of annual taxation, be paid. STATE DEBT. The greater portion of the State debt consists of the

war bounty debt, which will be extinguished within seven years through the annual taxes imposed by the act which created it. The unpaid portion of this debt The residue of the State debt, amounting to \$12,297,753 84, was in existence before the war, and was incurred angold; its to be satisfied, not from taxation, but out of the revenues pledged for its payment. No part of the principal will come due this year, and you will merely have to provide for the payment of the interest in coin, in accordance with the policy which the State adopted last year. The entire State debt was, on the 30th of September, 1870, after deducting the mapplied portions of the several sinking funds, 32,409,144 25, a reduction of \$6,455,304 48 having been effected during the past two years.

The quantity of sait inspected from the Ononfaga sait springs, during the last fiscal year, was 8,851,247 busbels. This shows an increase of production compared with the previous year of \$16,518 bushels.

Revenue for the year.

On the 1st of October last 61 banks were doing business

under the laws of this State, of which number 21 had been national banks, now reorganized as State banks under the provisions of chapter 475, Laws of 1867. Under this law 30 banks in all had been converted from national this law 30 tanks in all had been converted from assistant banks into State banks. Three of these are closed; one in consequence of failure after an existence of less that one year. During the last fiscal year circulating notes to the amount of \$288,925 have been burned by the Bank Bepartment, and eight banks have been credited with lost circulation to the amount of \$333,227, the time for redeeming it having expired.

On the lat of October last the amount of circulation outstanding, charged to banking associations, individual and incorporated banks, was \$2,283,80 50. Of this the amount of \$779,297 50 consists of notes of incorporated

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banks in existence prior to the passage of our free banking laws, and for which no securities were required; and the sum of \$1,47,650 is secured by deposits of bonds and mortgages, stocks, and eash. The total amount of securities held by the Superintendent of the Banking Deportment at the close of the fiscal year was \$2,471,288 cs. of which \$525,378 29 was held for trust companies, and the balance, \$2,145,909 cs. for banks, most of them being banks of circulation.

One hundred and thirty-three savings banks, with total estimated assets of \$220,900.000, are now doing business in the State. The number of persons having deposits, as represented by the number of open accounts on the 1st of January, 1870, was 63,474, against as \$250 the previous year. The total amount of interest credited to depositor during the year ending January 1, 1870, exceeded \$10,520,600. In the same period of time the assets of these banks were increased by the sum of \$25,000,00, and nore. In view of the magnitude of the interest involved in our savings banks, I renew my recommendation that full authority be conferred on the Superintendent of the Banking Department to examine their affairs and to apply proper remedies for admanagement.

The remedies of insurance commanies, subject to the

The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department, on the 1st day of December, 1870, is 275, as follows : New York joint stock fre incarance companies.

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Department for the protection of pelley-holders of life and casualty insurance companies of this State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, is \$7,412,507, as follows:

Per protection of policy-holders generally in life insurance this State.

Por protection of policy-holders generally, in life insurance companies of this State.

For protection of registered policy-holders, exclusively. For protection of capitative policy-holders, well-advely. For protection of fine policy-holders, well-advely companies.

For projection of life policy-bolisms in foreign insurance companies....

STATE PRISONS.

The Controller's report will show, in detail, the earts ngs and expenses of the State Prisons during the part rear. The discipline in these institutions has been, on the whole, befter than heretofore. Novertheless, there is great need of further improvement in their management, fluancially and otherwise. As I said in my last message, greater concentration of responsibility is moured; and this can, probably, be attained only by an amendment of the Constitution. I renew my recommendation that greater discretionary power be conferred on the chief officer of each pulson in the matter of punishment. Under the authority of chapter (27 of the Laws of 1850, I appointed as Building Countissioner for the exection of the Stafe Frison or Industrian Reformatory established at Emma, in Chemong County, Amos Frisborry of Aboary, Charles C. B. Walker of Corning, Abraham H. Miller of Oswego, and Slephen T. Arnot and Frank H. Athinson of Elmira.

These commissioners have visited the most important of the buildings nevently erected for similar purposes in the Eastern States; and Mr. Pilshury, by their auchority

These commissioners have visited the most inoportant of the bankings excently creeted for similar purposes in the Eastern States; and Mr. Pilsbury, by their authority and on their behalf, has examined all newly constructed prisons in Oilo, Illinois and other Western States. They have perfected the title of the State to the land selected by a former commission for the site, and will be propored to begin the construction of the banking early in the coming Spring, if the necessary appropriation to made by the Legislature.

The commission appointed by me, in pursuance of your concurrent resolution, to examine the subject of convict labor, consists of E. C. Wines and Thomas Fencer of New-York, and Michael S. Myers of Autura. A report from them may be expected during the present session.

session.

I visited, during the past year, as I did the year before, all the State Prisons, and gave a hearing to every convict who desired to apply personally to me for pardon or commutation of punishment. More than a thousand applications for pardon or commutation of punishment have been presented to me, by the convict in person, or by written petition. Eighty-five pardons, thirty-four commutations, and one reprieve have been granted; a case, will be hereafter submitted.

CHARITIES AND ASYLUMS. I respectfully refer you to the report of the Commissioners of Charities for information upon the condition of the various State charities, all of which are recem-In some of the counties great improvements have been made in the management of the poor-houses. The pressing claims of the insone poor for better care than casposably be given them elsewhere than at asylums specially provided for their form of human suffering, I again arge upon your attention. You will be called upon to make appropriations for calarging the accommodations in the State asylums for such of the insone as have no means of support. I trust you will do whatever is needed to instea the time when all of this class may be removed from the county poor-houses. I recommend also to you an inquiry into the condition of puper children in the several counties, and whether some provision ought not to be made for removing them to proper asylums. In some of the counties great improvements have been

The general operations of the Department of Public Instruction during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1870, are shown by the following statistics:

Total receipts from all sources, including belance on hand at the longuaging of the pear. 9.372, e2.27

Total expenditures. 9.372, e2.27

Amount paid for teachers wages. 9.372, e2.27

Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, and furniture. 1.396,546,73

The estimates value of school-houses and siles. 10,41,225,95

Number of children attending the public schools. 1,429,855

Sumbor of persons attending the normal schools. 1,729,100

The number of school-houses. 11,726

The number of school-houses. 11,726

The number of school-houses. 11,726

The money which we cheerfully pay for the purposes of general education is well and carefully applied, and the extent to which the opportunities afforded are made use of, proves how highly the people appreciate our common schools. I am sure the Lecislature needs no recommendation from me to extend to our school system the most liberal encouragement. The State Militia, organized under the name of "The National Guard of the State of New-York," numbers

now over 20,000 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. For details I respectfully refer you to the privates. For details I respectfully refer you to the report of the Adjutant-General. The Military Code, adopted at the last session, has been received with approval by officers and men atthe. I consider it of great importance that the State military organization should be generously sustained by the Legislature. To make it thoroughly efficient it should be armed with breecheaders of the best quality and most approved pattern, and I recommend a suitable appropriation for that purpose. A further actilement of over \$60,000 of the war claims of this State upon the General Government has been effected this year.

The experience of the past year has furnished Miletional evidence of the security afforded to the public health by the proper administration of quarantine laws. from ports infected with yellow fever, 107 had had cases Out of 365 vessels which arrived in the port of New-York

QUARANTINE.

from ports infected with yellow fever, 107 had had cases Out of 365 vessels which arrived in the port of New-York of this disease on beard either in the port of departure or on their passage, or were found on their arrival here to have some of their crew or passangers sick with it. The total number of cases on those vessels, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 470, out of which 112 died. Twenty-six cases from vessels under quarantine were admitted to the West Bank Hospital, only six of which proved fatal. In addition to these, 85 patients, prestrated with yellow fever, were admitted to the hospital from among the troops on Governor's Island, 31 of whom a secount of small-pox, having an aggregate of over 18,03 persons on board, from among whom so patients, sick with this disease, were sent to the hospital on Black, well's Island. Ten vessels have arrived, having ship-fever on board, with an aggregate of nearly 6,000 passange, and 40 others, sick with it on their arrival, were transferred to the Ward's Island Hospital.

These statistics of disease show the dangers to which we are exposed through our foreign commerce. Happily they have been so warded off, that, notwithstanding the intense heat of the past Summer, the general bealth has not been disturbed by them. It is reasonable to assume that this result is, in a great measure, due to the vigilance and fidelity of the Quarantine authorities, and to the increased facilities afforded them by the West Bank Hospital for the care and treatment of patients. This is the first year that it has been in full operation, and the success which has attended its workings has fully met the expectations of the public and demonstrated the wisdom of its erection. It is claimed, however, that until a suitable place for the detention of these who, while not actually sick, have been exposed to disease by passage in an infected vessel, and until warshouses for the storage of infected goods are provided, it will be difficult to protect the public fally against the dangers of importe

IMMIGRATION, The numuer of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York this year is 212,000-a lose as compared with lass year of 47,000; the number of arrivals this year being about the same as in 1868. We may reasonably expect that, with the return of peace in Europe, emigration thence to this country will be very largely increased.

REVISION OF STATUTES.

I appointed, under chapter 33 of the Laws of 1879, Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Nelson J. Waterbury and Montgomery H. Throop of New-York, Commissioners to revies, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all statutes of the State of New York. The work is being processed

with diagence.
Under the authority of the joint resolution of the
Legislature, passed at its last session, I appeinted David
A. Wells, George W. Cayler, and Edwin Dosige, Common
sourse to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. Their report will be submitted at an early
period of the present accision.

THE GOVERNOR'S CANAL POLICY.

I hold to the same opinions, concerning our canals, as were expressed in my annual messages of 1869 and 1870.

The magnitude of our internal commerce is far beyond that of our foreign trade. Our canals are a necessary means of facilitating this ereat demestic truffic, and the maintenance in good navigable, condition is continued the general welfare of the people of the State. Or other stitution, from obvious considerations of public palls